2013 Annual Report

Missouri Board of Probation and Parole

Safer Communities

Positive Change

Staff Growth

Shaping the Future of Probation and Parole

Due to the hard work of Probation & Parole staff, in 2013 the Missouri Board of Probation & Parole was able to implement several new initiatives that developed from legislative changes the previous year. These new procedures included special assessment tools for females, earned compliance credits for most offenders and new sanction options for the courts. While public safety continues to be an integral part of our Mission, these changes have resulted in positive outcomes for the individuals we supervise and the communities we serve.

~ Ellis McSwain, Jr.,
Parole Board Chairman



HB 1525 Swings Into Action



On August 28, 2012, HB 1525 established Earned Compliance Credits (RSMo 217.703). The Earned Compliance Credits (ECC) for qualified offenses reduce the term of Probation, Parole or Conditional Release by thirty days for each full calendar month of compliance with the terms of supervision. The Division of Probation and Parole was over capacity when HB 1525 became law, based on ten years of caseload and work requirement growth (i.e. DWI Courts, Veteran Courts, etc.) without additional staffing. Probation and Parole staff has worked diligently to adhere to the ECC law. An automated process was designed to identify cases eligible for early discharge consideration and to uniformly apply ECC. HB 1525 provides an incentive for offenders to do well on supervision in order to receive a shorter term of supervision. It also allows Probation and Parole Officers to focus on the needs of high risk offenders that may pose a threat to public safety.

Court Ordered Detention Sanction (CODS) was also established by HB 1525 as a violation response in lieu of revocation. It is restricted to certain types of offenses, specific types of violations, and eligible supervision status. This provision provides a new violation response level for lower risk offenders. When an eligible offender has violated a condition of probation and continuation, modification, or extension of the probation period is not appropriate, the court must order the offender to be placed in one of the Department of Corrections' 120-day programs. Upon receiving the order from the court for placement the Department of Corrections must conduct an assessment and place the offender in the appropriate 120-day program. Once the offender has successfully completed the program the court must release the offender to continue to serve the term of probation without modifying or extending the term based on the same violation. Time served in the program must be credited as time served against the offender's sentence.

Daily Cost of Field Supervision - $5.07

Daily Cost of Incarceration - $56.81

Total Offenders Under Field Supervision
69,354

Probation Offenders
47,543

Parole Offenders
15,996

Interstate Offenders
2,729

Deferred Prosecution Offenders
1,162

Misdemeanor Offenders
925

Conditional Release Offenders
999

PREA

On June 20, 2012, Department of Justice published the finalized Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) standards addressing the prevention, detection and response to offender sexual abuse. The standards establish national requirements for all federal, state, and local correctional facilities, including jails, community confinement and juvenile facilities. With the publication of the standards, the State of Missouri had until August 2013 to come into full compliance. Probation and Parole has seven Community Supervision centers and two Community Release Centers that are required to meet PREA standards. Below is an overview of some of the changes that have occurred over the last year:

- PREA 101 training was delivered to all staff, contractors and volunteers and specialized training was developed for all investigators as well as medical and mental health staff.



- Offender education materials were developed that include offender brochures and posters.
- All offenders entering a community confinement facility must be assessed within 72 hours of intake and then again within 30 days.
- The PREA Hotline was established for offenders.
- A coordinated response to all allegations of offender sexual abuse and harassment was implemented in all facilities.

Parole Hearings
9,797

Parole and Conditional Releases
10,128

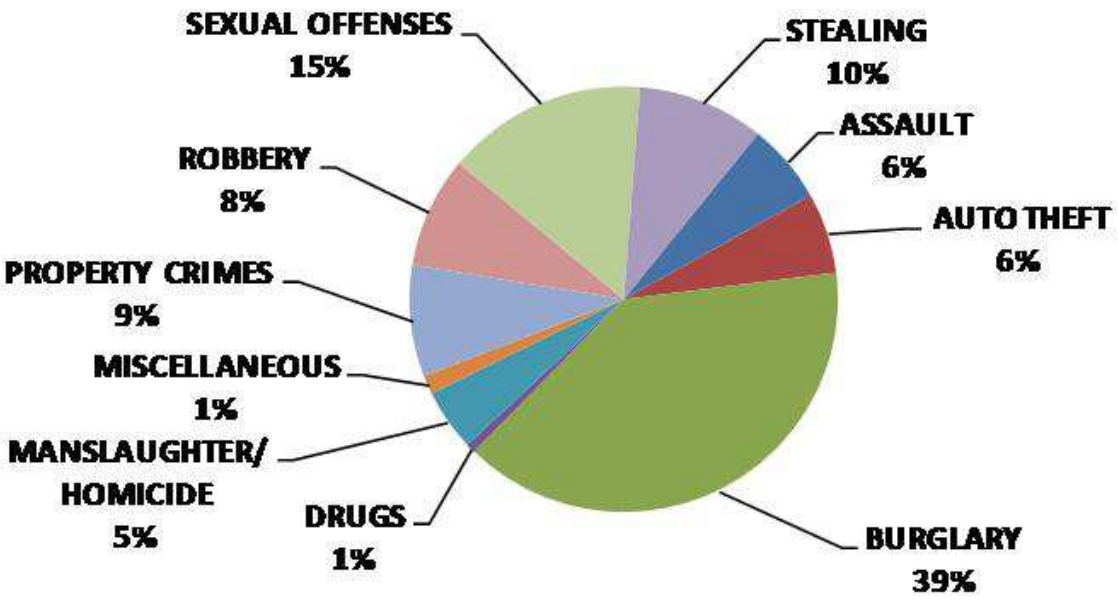
Community Release Center Releases
2,724

Community Supervision Center Releases
1,514

One of the most important evidence-based practices in correctional management is assessment. In 2002, the Missouri Department of Corrections began working with the National Institute of Corrections and the University of Cincinnati in an effort to create one systemic assessment tool for women offenders that identified risk and needs at all stages of their supervision through the Department of Corrections. With the number of convicted women offenders growing, it was apparent the implementation of a gender responsive assessment tool was necessary for the Department of Corrections. After several years of construction, validation, reconstruction, revalidation and testing of the instrument, today Missouri has a gender responsive assessment tool (GRA). The GRA is a solid evidence-based practice – assessing actuarial risk, criminogenic needs and barriers that will, in turn, guide effective interventions and treatment placement or referrals. With the use of the GRA, motivational interviewing skills and strategies within E-driven Supervision, we anticipate reduced rates of recidivism for women offenders.

GRA

CODIS Investigations Aided by Probation and Parole - 427 (Total DNA Collected - 10, 981)



FY 2013 Collections

Court Costs
$6,685,377

CVCF
$452,833

Restitution
$9,568,326

Total Collected
$16,706,535

Community Service Hours
322,071

Continuous Quality Improvement

A Quality Council was created with the intent of establishing consistency throughout Probation and Parole. The Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) process focuses on assessment, case management, cognitive behavioral programming and motivational interviewing. The process will include a comprehensive review of the critical case management components. CQI will establish a baseline of agency strengths and areas that can be enhanced.